

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 40-50 (40-50) LONDON: Friday, overcast with rain. Temp. 50-60 (40-50) CHAMBERS: Monday, overcast with rain. Temp. 40-50 (40-50) NEW YORK: Friday, overcast with rain. Temp. 40-50 (40-50) ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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Table with exchange rates and other financial data. Columns include country names and rates.

Established 1887

Summit Failure Dashes Saudi Hopes; Israel Sees Its Arguments Vindicated

Risks Grow In Mideast, Envoys Say

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS — Saudi Arabia's failure to win an Arab consensus for its Middle East peace proposals leaves the Arab world in disarray and dashes prospects for a new initiative in the Arab-Israeli deadlock, Western diplomats said Thursday in Washington, Paris and London.

Attacked and Ignored

The first Arab attempt to forge a constructive alternative to Camp David, the diplomats said, was Prince Fahd's plan. Attacked by Israel and ignored by Egypt, the plan now has been put aside. Arab sources said, leaving no obvious starting point for attempts to start broader Middle East negotiations after the final provisions of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty are completed next spring with the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.



King Hassan II of Morocco took an informal posture Wednesday while waiting for Arab delegations to arrive at the Fez royal palace for a summit conference. He later called off the summit.

Israelis Cite Syrian Gains In Outcome

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — The breakup of the 12th Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, over Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan is being viewed by Israeli officials as a vindication of Israel's oft-stated argument that Saudi Arabia is not a major political actor in the Middle East and that the Arab world is incapable of collectively coming to terms with the existence of the Jewish state.

Begin Breaks Leg In a Fall at Home

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin fractured a thighbone in a fall at his home Thursday night, a government spokesman said. Mr. Begin, 68, was treated at Hadassah Hospital, where he was reported to be resting comfortably. The prime minister has been hospitalized previously because of two heart attacks and exhaustion, but for the past year he has been considered in good health.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany pointed at a painting Thursday during a tour of Buckingham Palace with Queen Elizabeth II as French President Francois Mitterrand watched. The queen hosted a luncheon for heads of state before the opening of the EEC summit in London.

Schmidt Says U.S., Soviet Stances At Geneva Cannot Lead to Accord

By John Vinocur New York Times Service BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Thursday that the United States and the Soviet Union were entering a new round of arms negotiations in Geneva Monday with "maximalist" bargaining positions that cannot lead to agreement. He said that the positions would have to be changed in order to reach an accord.

Seychelles Says Troops Repulse Mercenaries

VICTORIA, Seychelles — Seychelles troops repulsed an attack by 45 mercenaries on the international airport Thursday, the government said. It said the attackers came from South Africa and that a group of fleeing mercenaries hijacked an airplane to the South African port of Durban, where they were arrested. Diplomatic sources in Victoria, the Seychelles capital, on the main island of Mahé, said the fighting began Wednesday afternoon and lasted 20 hours.



THE BIG DAY — Shirley Williams, candidate of the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance, greeted voters Thursday in a by-election in a district north of Liverpool that could indicate if the newly formed Social Democrats can break the two-party tradition of British politics.

Protests Laid to 'Protestant Angst' Pentagon Aide Derides Europe's Anti-War Movement

By Robert Scheer Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — A high Pentagon official who plays a key role in the formulation of U.S. arms-control policy, has derided the European anti-war movement as the product of "Protestant angst" and has charged European church leaders with exploiting fear of nuclear war in order to revive flagging church membership.

Allen Gets Payments For Sale of Business

By Patrick E. Tyler and Lee Lescaze Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Since becoming White House national security adviser, Richard V. Allen has received monthly payments from the sale of his interest in a Washington consulting firm, some of whose clients he has continued to meet with and advise on an ad hoc basis. The payments, geared to retire a total debt to Mr. Allen of between \$100,000 and \$250,000, were revealed Wednesday when Mr. Allen amended for the second time in eight days a financial disclosure statement he filed in February with the White House counsel, Fred F. Fielding.

EEC Seeks Consensus On Budget Summit Unlikely To Reach Accord

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune LONDON — Leaders of the 10 Common Market countries opened a two-day summit meeting here Thursday with an examination of ways of expanding the European trade bloc's activities and of reforming its Common Agricultural Policy. No definitive agreements appeared likely by the time the summit ends Friday afternoon.

On the Reagan Ranch, Riding and Doing the Chores Are the Order of the Day

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — When dawn breaks in the mountains, the embers are barely smoldering in the two fireplaces in Ronald Reagan's five-room, 100-year-old adobe ranch house.

At this time of year, the first order of the day for the president of the United States is not to read his national security briefing, or to meet with his top aides. It is to get the fires burning again, because his house is cold.

"You'd be surprised, even in California — we're up at 2,400 feet — how many days there can be where you have to keep the fireplaces going all day," Mr. Reagan said in an interview. "And a cord of wood goes awfully fast when you do that."

For Mr. Reagan and his wife,

Nancy, the routine of their holiday has not changed much in the last year, except that each time they go horseback riding on some of the 12 miles (19 kilometers) of trails that lace their 638-acre ranch, and each time Mr. Reagan ventures out to chop wood and clear brush, the White House press office puts out an announcement about it.

Important Call

The other change, of course, is that occasionally when Mr. Reagan is out doing his chores or riding, a Secret Service man's walkie-talkie crackles with a message that there is an important telephone call back at the house.

The Reagans left Washington for the Thanksgiving holiday on Monday, a day later than they had planned, because of the president's confrontation with Congress over

the budget. In fact, Mr. Reagan concedes that there was more than a trace of personal impatience in his voice as he appealed for a solution to the impasse at the beginning of the week.

"Oh, I was very much thinking also that we were all either stuck there, or we were all going home for Thanksgiving," Mr. Reagan said in an interview aboard Air Force One, on route to his beloved Rancho del Cielo, or "Ranch in the Sky."

Big Two

The Reagans were having the family over Thursday for a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey, sweet potatoes, mincemeat pie and persimmon pudding. But for the president, the week will have been spent largely with the two men who are almost constantly at his side here, much the way that his

closest advisers, Edwin Meese 3d, James A. Baker 3d and Michael K. Deaver, the Big Three, are at his side at the White House.

The ranch's Big Two are Barney Barnett, a burly 68-year-old retired highway patrolman who used to serve as Mr. Reagan's driver, and Dennis LeBlanc, a rangy 35-year-old former California state policeman who now serves at the White House as deputy director of special support services.

"It really isn't a case of just finding things to do," said Mr. Reagan. "It is really a case of having a list of projects, of things that you've always wanted to get done. And so every time you go, why, you set out to do as much of it as you can."

The ranch is reached by a narrow road that winds north from the coastline at Refugio State Park past gullies, wildflowers and groves of lemon and avocado trees

before it goes up into the Santa Ynez Mountains.

The Reagans bought it for half a million dollars in 1974, when the house on it was little more than a shack with a corrugated aluminum roof. With the help of Mr. Barnett, Mr. Reagan knocked out the walls, laid a vinyl floor in the veranda and installed a tile roof.

"And we — we — put that tile down," Mrs. Reagan said emphatically, pointing to a picture of the veranda. "And we painted that. Nobody will believe that, but it's true."

Mrs. Reagan also helped paint the fences that Mr. Reagan, Mr. Barnett and Mr. LeBlanc constructed out of used telephone poles. "I think that's why he married me, because he got his fences painted," Mrs. Reagan said, laughing.

She finally had a pair of jeans

that were so stiff with paint that you actually could stand them up," the president said.

A normal day for the Reagans begins with breakfast and a couple hours of horseback riding, with the president riding Little Man, a thoroughbred, and wearing faded jeans, cowboy boots and an old shirt. "It's always seemed nicer to me to ride in the mornings," said Mr. Reagan, explaining that the afternoons were for chores.

Chain Saws

However, the three men do not chop down any trees. Instead, they put three motorized chain saws into the back of a battered old jeep and head out to places where trees or branches have already been downed because of old age or bad weather.

After sawing the wood, the men split it with a machine that the

Reagans gave each other as a Christmas present last year. The president used to split logs with axes, wedges and a sledhammer, but his new hydraulic splitter shoves the logs with great force against a wedge, and they split automatically with a loud crack.

Mr. Reagan is careful to wear gloves when he works, because otherwise the heavy bark and branches would cut his hands, and because poison oak abounds all around the property.

Other chores are hauling rocks that tumble on to the roadways, or repairing trails and roads washed out in rainstorms.

Greatest Therapy

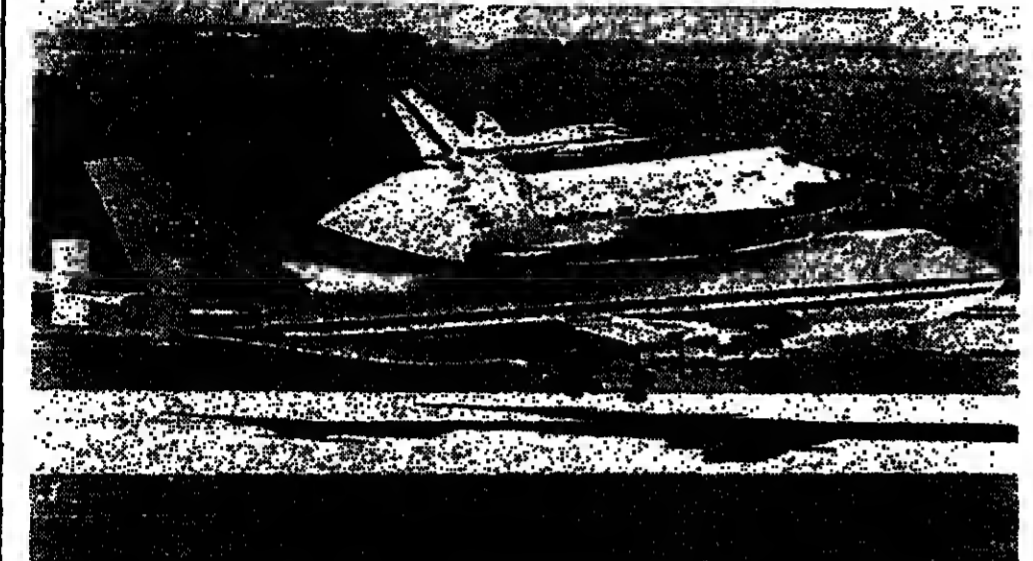
"It's the greatest therapy in the world, because it becomes all-important," Mr. Reagan said, referring to his chores. "And you come in at the evening for dinner and all, and you go to bed thinking about, well, now tomorrow you go

back to what it was we were doing and finish that up."

The president's next big project is the construction of a guest house behind his own ranch house, but this time the Reagans won't be able to build it themselves.

The ranch, which a reporter saw on a previous presidential visit, has a stable and a bunkhouse occupied by Lee Clearwater, the permanent caretaker, who is usually not around when the Reagans are there, as well as seven small, temporary buildings used for military personnel, security offices and offices for the president's physician and close aides.

"When we put in the temporary buildings, he told us he didn't want to see the stuff," said Mr. LeBlanc. "He told us what he wanted — I should say he told us what he didn't want. He didn't want to burn the land or leave any scars on it. Everything we put in can be taken right out."



DOWN TO EARTH — The space shuttle Columbia, riding atop a 747, moved toward landing at Cape Canaveral, Fla., after a flight from Edwards Air Force Base in California, where it landed after its second mission. A T-38 flies escort to the shuttle and the 747.

Brazil Space Project Moves Ahead With Goal of Launching Satellites

By Jim Brooke
Washington Post Service

SAO JOSE DOS CAMPOS, Brazil — As the U.S. space shuttle Columbia took off over the North Atlantic recently, technicians on the other side of the equator were preparing a Brazilian Probe-3 rocket for a routine launch over the South Atlantic.

Fired from Brazil's coastal space center at Natal, Brazil's Probe-3 missiles have attained a height of 375 miles (600 kilometers) and have reached a speed of Mach 3 — three times the speed of sound.

The rocket launchings are part of a \$1-billion "Complete Brazilian Space Mission" — a program that calls for a team of 1,000 Brazilian scientists and technicians to design, build and launch four low-level orbiting satellites by 1993.

Almost 500 years after its discovery, half of Brazil's Amazon has yet to be mapped in detail, and the Brazilians now hope to learn

about what is on the ground through space satellites.

"Brazil is a continent, and we have inaccessible regions that can only be reached through satellite," says Brig. Gen. Hugo de Oliveira Piva, director of the Brazilian Air Force's Institute of Space Activities. Under Gen. Piva's direction, scientists are designing a Probe-4 rocket, which is to rise 600 miles when launched in 1983.

Located on this city's Avenue of the Astronauts, Gen. Piva's rocket-building institute is coupled with an adjoining civilian Space Research Institute, where scientists are developing the first Brazilian-made satellites. Together, the centers could be considered the equivalent of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. space agency. Not by chance, they are found in Sao Jose dos Campos, South America's largest center of high-technology research.

From the northeastern space center at Natal, the Brazilians have

launched 260 rockets in the last 10 years. But, squeezed for room and seeking a better launching pad for equatorial orbits, the Brazilian Air Force has expropriated 325 square miles (845 square kilometers) for a base at Alcantara.

The new site is two degrees from the equator and 20 times larger than the Natal center. Rockets fired from Alcantara will be tracked on an eastward path from Natal, and from a new monitoring station to be installed on Fernando de Noronha, a Brazilian island in the South Atlantic.

Compared with other Third World giants, Brazil lags behind in the space race. Both India and China built and launched satellites during the 1970s. But the Brazilians say the rapid Chinese and Indian advances are military-inspired.

"Probe-4 could carry an atom bomb," Gen. Piva conjectured. "But it would miss. It's a very long way to accurate military use."

French Socialists Pushing Protests On U.S. Involvement in El Salvador

By Aline Mosby
United Press International

PARIS — Across Paris the new posters appeal, "Join the March Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador."

Since Francois Mitterrand was elected president, one firm element of French foreign policy has been disapproval of superpowers intervening in other states, putting the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the U.S. presence in El Salvador into one pot.

Socialist Party activists — with Mr. Mitterrand's wife Danielle in the lead — organized International Solidarity Committees throughout France to aid Third World countries and movements, particularly the El Salvador Democratic Revolutionary Front, political arm of the guerrillas battling the military regime.

the Socialist Solidarity movement, Anne Hantecloque, in her office at party headquarters.

"Now we start to campaign for El Salvador. We must make a lot of noise immediately with a march in Paris against U.S. intervention in Salvador," she said. "Our campaign generally is an information campaign, to hold meetings with speakers on Salvador. We also collect funds for Salvador refugees, both in Salvador and abroad, and for the Democratic Revolutionary Front office in Paris. We have links to El Salvador committees in the United States. They contacted us after Mitterrand was elected."

She added that the Socialist Party backs "a peaceful solution with all parties participating."

At the El Salvador Front's trim new office, Aljo Sigal, a Salvadoran exiled teacher who works for the movement, explained that orders for the Front in Paris come from El Salvador. He gestured to a telex in the corner.

Posters showing hungry refugee children lined one wall. But no Front sign hangs on the apartment door and, at the request of a nervous apartment owner, a name on the doorbell downstairs makes no mention of El Salvador.

Mr. Sigal said the group is supported not only by the Socialist Party but also by the Association Against Hunger, Christian organizations, the Office of Human Rights and conservative French

political parties. Some of the groups invited Roberto Armijo, a Salvadoran professor at the University of Paris who heads the Front office, to speak.

"The groups appeal for funds for our operation," said Mr. Sigal. "We also show our films on Salvador."

'No Contact' With Russia

The Frontists sell their newspaper El Salvador Libre at four francs (80 cents) and ask for contributions on Sundays in open food markets around Paris, appealing for "one franc for one day for one refugee."

Communists have given money to the movement "but not the party as such," he added. "And we have no contact with the Soviet Union. We do have contacts with the European Parliament and the French parliament."

He said the Revolutionary Front in recent months has opened offices across Europe, in Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Sweden.

Mr. Sigal and Prof. Armijo said at a recent press conference that the Front now favors negotiation with El Salvador's military regime rather than participating in elections. Front members would be executed if they returned home and "we have no guarantee the army would respect the results if we did win," the Front officials added.

Pentagon Official Sees 'Protestant Angst' At Root of European Anti-War Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

between "Protestant Northern Europe," which has been the scene of mass demonstrations against the NATO deployment, and the "Catholic South," where, he said, support for the new weapons is solid. The difference, he said, is that the Protestants are suffering from angst — a gloomy, often neurotic, feeling of anxiety or depression.

"I refer to it as Protestant angst because when you look to Catholic Europe, when you look at Portugal and Spain and Italy, when you look at Greece and Turkey — which are not Catholic, but they're not Protestant either — you find a very different attitude, a much greater awareness of the danger of military imbalance, a greater willingness to make sacrifices for defense."

'A Dividing Line'

Mr. Perle's remarks last Friday were made two days before Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu announced his government's program, which includes the withdrawal of U.S. bases and NATO nuclear weapons from Greece.

"There really is a dividing line, and France is a remarkable place with a Socialist government but on the whole is a good deal more concerned about the military imbalance than Germany or the Netherlands or Scandinavia," Mr. Perle said.

"It's happening in Protestant Europe, and there's no question it's angst," Mr. Perle said. "It's a sense of fear and anxiety — troubled people, troubled governments, troubled coalitions. And it's happened before and it will happen again, and I think it's a phase that they will go through, and we will have to go through it, holding their hand."

He said, however, that "there are some signs now that the Catholic Church is beginning to get involved along lines of what we've seen in the Protestant churches" and that "it could become Catholic angst."

Mr. Perle discounted European concern about the spiraling arms race. "There are no troops dying on battlefields in Europe or, for that matter, anywhere else that Europe is involved," he said.

Mr. Perle was interviewed on the eve of last Saturday's demonstration by more than 300,000 people in the Netherlands against nuclear weapons in Europe, and he was particularly bitter about that

country's leadership catering, to popular sentiment.

"It may not be evident to enough of the electorate of the Netherlands that we can't provide the security in Europe in the absence of military weapons, but it is evident to us," Mr. Perle said. "If we submit to the judgments of coalition governments that include parties in which it is unpropitious to recognize that fact, and adjust our policies to their present inclinations, I think that would be a big mistake."

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Be Patient, China Tells Italy Fiancee

PEKING — An Italian professor in Shanghai said Thursday that Chinese authorities had told him to be patient about the release of his Chinese fiancee, who has been detained since last week.

Francois Carro, 30, said he had spoken with authorities in Shanghai about the detention of Song Xiao Ling, 23, a drama student there. He said the charges against her had not been made known, but that authorities had told him the case was China's internal affair. "They told me to be patient," he said.

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Philippines Catholics Caught in Tug-of-War With Regime, Rebels

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — As the opposition to President Ferdinand E. Marcos grows steadily more radical, the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines is coming under pressure from different sides.

In addition to divisions on several issues between church and state, some activist priests and nuns appear to be growing more openly sympathetic to the Communist New People's Army guerrillas and more critical of what they regard as a church leadership that is too conservative. While this activism is often welcome among the poor, some Catholics resent it as excessive meddling in politics.

Also at issue is the role of foreign clergy, especially U.S. missionaries from the Maryknoll order, whose activism has been especially controversial.

While the Catholic Church has no official role in affairs of state, its views are important because of its influence among the nearly 50 million people. About 83 percent of the population — including Mr. Marcos — is Catholic, making the Philippines the only predominantly Catholic country in Asia.

Under the Marcos administration, the church has generally taken an opposition role on several issues. Its leaders have spoken out against restrictions on press freedom, human rights abuses, exploitation of workers by large corporations and construction of a nuclear power plant in Betan.

In what was seen as a gesture to the church, the government recently permitted two Maryknoll priests to return to the Philippines after having barred them on charges of sedition, inciting strikes and encouraging Filipinos to join the New People's Army.

Church leaders denied the allegations, saying the priests might have been too aggressive in pressing charges of military abuses and unfair labor practices, but that their actions were not seditious.

A government official in the region said he separates the ones who are engaged in ecclesiastical work and those who are engaged in subversion.

One of the latest church-state disputes stems from plans by the U.S. Agency for International Development to phase out \$10 million a year in food aid. Mr. Marcos has said he was not worried about the reductions because the aid was not needed.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, archbishop of Manila and the Philippines' leading Roman Catholic prelate, said Mr. Marcos' "grandiose announcement" could endanger food aid totaling \$100 million a year to a country in which an estimated half of the population lives below the poverty line.

Cardinal Sin said the church was following a policy of "critical collaboration" with the government. He cited human rights abuses and increased "militarization" as focal points of church criticism, attributing "some little improvement" on human rights this year partly to the church's activities.

Cardinal Sin emphasized that the church was "not interested in the system of government."

"The church has to guide our people, and in guiding them it has to creep into politics occasionally," he said. "But the church will never engage in partisan politics."

Cardinal Sin conceded that some clerics had joined the New People's Army.

"I can't understand why a priest becomes a Marxist," he said. "If he becomes a Marxist, he is no longer playing the role of a priest. It happens when a priest continues to listen to the despair of the people. It's like brainwashing."

Some other church leaders feel that their institution has not done all it could in defending the poor, thus allowing the leftists to move into the forefront of the struggle.

"The Communists have gotten all the good press by saying they've done all this for the poor," said the Rev. James Ferry, Maryknoll's tough-talking regional superior.

"There has been for a long time here an attempt to silence the Catholic Church," he said. "The church is the only opposition to a lot of the injustice that exists today."

Father Ferry added: "We will be misunderstood as friends of the Communists. It's a risk. But I know of no Maryknoll priest who

supports what the Communists want either politically or militarily.

Some seem to come close. They speak sympathetically of the goals of what they call "the movement." Some Filipino clerics clearly identify with the revolutionaries without actually having joined the New People's Army. They argue that this is necessary to maintain Catholic influence with the guerrillas, many of whom are not Communists, in case a revolution ever comes about.

A Maryknoll priest on Mindanao, where the Communists have been most active, said there was an attempt under way "to organize a group of church people involved in the movement" by reviving an organization called Christians for National Liberation. The government has said the group was allied with the Communist Party.

There are Christians in the movement who are Marxist in some sense or other," the priest said.

He conceded, however, that he sometimes suspected the Communists of manipulating the church.

The priest, who has contacts with the New People's Army, said "it's an open question how vicious" the Communists would be if they came to power. "We could see something like Vietnamese re-education camps" for government and military officials. In addition, he said, "I think there would definitely be people targeted for execution."



BLOWN DOWN — A Filipino farmer stands in what remained of his house after a typhoon, designated Irma, swept across the southeastern Philippines this week. Waves generated by the storm smashed a coastal town in Camarines province, killing 136 of the 158 recorded fatalities.

U.S. Actor Jack Albertson Is Dead at 74; Was the Star of 'The Subject Was Roses'

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Jack Albertson, 74, star of such hit plays as "The Subject Was Roses" and "The Sunshine Boys" and more recently the crotchety garage owner in the television series "Chico and the Man," died of cancer Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Albertson won a Tony award for his role as the angry husband and father in the 1964 stage production of Frank D. Gilroy's "The Subject Was Roses" and an Oscar for the same role in the 1968 film version of the Pulitzer Prize-winning play. He won three Emmys, two for "Chico and the Man" in the 1974-75 and 1975-76 seasons, and the other for a guest appearance on "Cheer" in 1975.

Born in Malden, Mass., Mr. Albertson grew up in nearby Lynn. "We were really poor," he recalled in a 1976 interview. "My father took a powder, and my mother had to work in a shoe factory to support my sister and me."

He hustled coal and shipped out on a freighter before starting in show business as a dancer in vaudeville. He became a straight man for such comics as Milton Berle, Bert Lahr and Bert Wheeler, and formed a partnership with Phil Silvers.

Mr. Albertson appeared in more than a dozen movies, including "The Harder They Fall" (1956), "Man of a Thousand Faces" (1957), "Teacher's Pet" (1958), "Lover Come Back" (1962), "Period of Adjustment" (1962), "How to Murder Your Wife" (1965), "The Film-Flam Man" (1967) and "The Poseidon Adventure" (1972).

George Kung-chao Yeh
NEW YORK (NYT) — George Kung-chao Yeh, 77, former foreign

OBITUARIES

the United States from 1958 to 1962.
Born in Canton, he went to the United States in 1919 to attend Amherst College, where his poetic abilities attracted the attention of Robert Frost. After graduation in 1924, he earned a master's degree two years later at Cambridge University in Indo-European linguistics.

T. James Tamm
NEW YORK (WP) — T. James Tamm, 68, who served one term in the 1950s as a Democratic congressman from New Jersey, died Monday.

Regino Sainz de la Maza
MADRID (AP) — Regino Sainz de la Maza, 85, a Spanish guitarist, died Thursday. Mr. He was regarded



Jack Albertson

ed one of Spain's four leading guitarists, along with Andrés Segovia, Narciso Yepes and Segundo Pastor.

Financier Acquitted of Hong Kong Fraud Over Allegedly Fictitious Sales of Shares

The Associated Press
HONG KONG — A district court judge Thursday acquitted international financier Amos W. Dawe of four counts of fraud involving 92 million Hong Kong dollars (\$15.3 million).

Mr. Dawe, 46, was alleged to have carried out fictitious sales of 92 million shares of his company, Mosbert Holdings Ltd., to the Development and Commercial Bank of Hong Kong.

The ruling clears Mr. Dawe, a native of Singapore, of all charges. Judge Gordon Cruden took three hours to reach a decision, saying he was not "satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt" of Mr. Dawe's guilt.

Company Crashed
The judge added that during the month-long hearing, court testimony showed there were no irregularities in Mr. Dawe's bank accounts.

At an earlier hearing, prosecutor Kenneth Richardson had said the financier's alleged fraud was discovered in 1975, when Mosbert Holdings crashed in Hong Kong, resulting in a loss of \$50 million to shareholders.

"Many overseas companies turned out to be paper companies with no financial status or purpose," Mr. Richardson argued. However, he said the trial was concerned only with the alleged fictitious sale of 91,878,000 shares of Mosbert Holdings to the Development and Commercial Bank.

The prosecution had claimed that no cash changed hands between Mosbert Holdings and the bank, and said the bank was under Mr. Dawe's control at the time of the alleged sale.

Mr. Dawe had fought a two-and-a-half-year unsuccessful battle against extradition in San Francisco and has been in police custody since his return to Hong Kong in May. He told a San Francisco court that covert operations by Soviet intelligence agents were behind moves to extradite him.

His involvement with the Russians sprang from the financial backing he got from the Moscow Narodny Bank in purchasing three northern California banks in 1974 and 1975. He disappeared before completing payments but surrendered to U.S. officials in San Francisco in 1978.

Turkish Leader in Karachi
The Associated Press
KARACHI, Pakistan — Gen. Keman Evren, Turkey's head of state, arrived in Karachi from Lahore on Thursday on the last leg of a five-day official visit to Pakistan. He is scheduled to return home Friday.

Special Deduction For Congressmen Vetoed by Reagan

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — A plan to assure many members of Congress special, unlimited tax deductions for the cost of owning or renting a home in the Washington area went through Congress "in substantial secrecy" last week, a private research group charged Wednesday.

The proposal, part of an appropriations bill, subsequently was killed when President Reagan vetoed the bill in a dispute with Congress over cuts in government spending.

But the special tax provisions, criticized as a "back-door pay raise" for members of Congress, may be revived for passage separately in the House and Senate later this year, according to the research group, Tax Analysts of Arlington, Va.

Under current law, members of Congress may deduct from taxable income all expenses in connection with the operation of a second home or apartment in Washington on the theory that these outlays are required business expenses. But another part of the tax code forbids such deductions if members of the taxpayer's family live there for more than two weeks each month.

The measure that almost was enacted into law would have removed that limitation, allowing members of Congress who have their families in Washington to deduct all the costs of depreciation, repairs and other living expenses.

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SEIKO LASSALE

Guatemala Says U.S. Nuns Found

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Two U.S. Roman Catholic nuns, a Guatemalan priest and a seminary student who disappeared on a short automobile trip in western Guatemala last week have turned up again, a Guatemalan church spokesman said.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Wednesday that previous reports that the nuns had been kidnapped apparently were false. All four showed up Tuesday in San Felipe, in Chimaltenango province, where government troops on Tuesday completed a week-long offensive against leftist guerrillas.

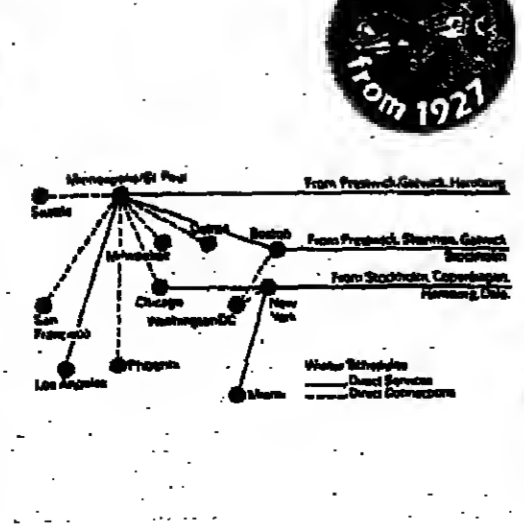
Authorities said also that extremists unleashed new attacks around Guatemala Wednesday, killing 10 persons.

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The Power of Positive Singing

By Robert Palmer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marianne Faithfull seemed the picture of youth and innocence when she made her U.S. television debut on "Shindig" in 1964, singing her first record and first hit, the pretty, wistful ballad "As Tears Go By."

And appearances were not entirely deceiving. She had attended a convent school and was only 18 years old when Andrew Oldham, then the manager of the Rolling Stones, met her at a party. The Stones' Mick Jagger and Keith Richards had written "As Tears Go By," but they had not recorded it; the song was too sweet to jibe with their bad-boy image. It was perfect for Faithfull.

During the next few years, a well-publicized love affair between Faithfull and Jagger served notice that the convent schoolgirl had grown up. And during the late '60s she became heavily involved in hard drugs; her lyrics to the Rolling Stones song "Sister Morphine" were apparently written from bitter experience.

She was not heard on records for some time, and then, last year, she made an unexpected and triumphant comeback with a new album, "Broken English." A scathing denunciation of male sexual attitudes called "Why D'Ya Do It?" that was adapted from a poem by Heathcote Williams, a song about terrorism in Europe ("Broken English"), with lyrics by Faithfull, and most of the other tunes on the record were abrasively personal but unambiguously gripping. They also established Faithfull as a compelling confessional lyricist, an intelligent interpreter of other writers' songs, and a pop singer with the taste and style to find appropriate collaborators and accompanying musicians.

"Dangerous Acquaintances" The recently released "Dangerous Acquaintances" (Island records), Faithfull's follow-up to "Broken English," suggests that she has continued to grow. The earlier album's principal subjects were sexual and social violence, pain and endurance, and a number of Faithfull's newer lyrics, though by no means all of them, are more positive.



Marianne Faithfull: A compelling confessional lyricist.

ken English" were croaking raps), and the overall effect is rather bland — much blander than her lyrics and her stance. Most of her new lyrics are not as compelling as the lyrics on the earlier album, either. One of the most difficult tasks confessional songwriters face is making their positive songs as involving as songs written in frustration or pain. And writing positive songs that deal in generalities and platitudes, as a number of Faithfull's new songs do, is not the answer.

Faithfull was in New York recently, and she proved as outspoken, and as honest, as "Broken English" and the best songs on "Dangerous Acquaintances." When she was asked whether her much-publicized drug problems had saddled her with an image that was difficult to overcome, she smiled wryly. "At least people can't say that I'm out of date because I used to wear love beads and give people flowers," she said. "I was never a flower child."

She said she was very proud of her new album, and especially of the more affirmative quality of many of the lyrics. But she was surprisingly quick to agree to the suggestion that a rawer, rougher rock-'n'-roll sound might be better suited to her songs and her singing. "It does sound too smooth, doesn't it?" she said. "That's what I kept saying when we were recording it, but I don't really know that much about what you do to get the kind of

sound I want in a recording studio. So I have to trust my producer, who does hear things differently than I do."

The punk-rock explosion that rocked England in the late '70s left a number of rock artists whose styles were shaped in the '60s wondering which way to turn. The punks played hard, fast and raw, and their lyrics didn't pull punches. But while a number of punk bands achieved commercial success in England, U.S. radio programmers and record buyers continued to favor a more polished sound and tended to reject anything that smacked of punk. One wondered how Faithfull had reacted when she first heard punk rock.

"I loved it," she said, smiling again. "I just loved it when the Sex Pistols and all those punk bands came along, they were so much like what rock 'n' roll was for me when I first got involved in it. They weren't that different than what the Rolling Stones were like in the beginning, really. I don't think I would have had the audacity to come out of hiding and make 'Broken English' if the punk thing hadn't happened. But now that I've made another album, and have a regular band to work with, I can see I'm going to be able to keep on writing songs and making records. I never really had any say in the way those records I made in the '60s sounded, and I'm still finding my way. But I am finding it."

Hysterectomy: The Facts About a Very Common Operation

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Both in myth and medicine the womb, when not engaged in childbearing, has been seen as the source of many female woes, ranging from emotional disorders to cancer. Thus it is hardly surprising that the advent of relatively safe surgical and anesthetic techniques brought with it a great increase in the rate of hysterectomy — surgical removal of the uterus, or womb, usually after a woman has completed childbearing.

At the current rate, more than half the women in this country will undergo a hysterectomy by age 65. In the 1970s hysterectomy, as the most common operation performed in the United States, nearly always by male surgeons, became a cause célèbre among feminists, health-care economists and consumer groups, who viewed much of the surgery as a means of lining the doctor's pocket rather than protecting the patient.

They pointed out that the hysterectomy rate varies widely: it is twice as high in the South as in the Northeast; it is higher if doctors are paid a fee for the operation than if it is done under a prepaid health plan; it is higher if only one doctor decides on surgery than if a consultant's opinion must be sought. Such studies have suggested that about a third of hysterectomies are unnecessary and involve the removal of a healthy uterus.

Myths and Horror Tales

Amid such controversy, a woman whose uterus is being considered for removal may rightly wonder whether the operation is needed. Her thinking is likely to be further confused by a host of prevalent myths (for example, that hysterectomy causes mental illness or ends a woman's sex life) and horror tales of neighbors and friends. Although some women undergo needless surgery, others may avoid a hysterectomy that is clearly to their benefit.

Since the vast majority of hysterectomies are elective (nonemergency) operations, the prospective patient usually has an opportunity to weigh the advantages and disadvantages and make a decision based on the reasons for surgery and what it entails, the circumstances of her life and the dictates of her body. What may be a minor annoyance for one woman could be a major disability for another. In some cases hysterectomy is clearly a life-saving or health-preserving procedure. In others it can add significantly to the quality of a woman's life. Here are the facts.

Hysterectomy, including those called total or complete, involves removal of the uterus and cervix, that portion of the uterus that extends into the vaginal cavity. If a woman is still menstruating, her periods will stop and she will be unable to conceive and bear a

child. But her ovaries will continue to produce hormones until menopause, which may occur a few years earlier than it otherwise would have.

Surgical Menopause

Sometimes the ovaries and Fallopian tubes are removed along with the uterus in an operation called hysterectomy with salpingo-oophorectomy. In a premenopausal woman it results in surgical menopause: both her periods and ovarian hormone production cease abruptly. She is usually given hormone treatments to alleviate the symptoms of menopause.

Depending on the condition being treated, the operation may be done from inside the vagina (leaving no visible scars) or through an abdominal incision, usually a horizontal cut made just above the pubic hairline. The abdominal approach, which enables the surgeon to examine nearby organs, is the method used when the uterus is greatly enlarged or cancer is involved.

As with all surgery, hysterectomy has hazards. The death rate is one to two per 1,000 patients and as many as half the patients experience one or another operative complication, among them reaction to anesthesia, hemorrhage or urinary-tract infection, abdominal adhesions, injury to the bladder, rectum or pelvic blood vessels, and life-threatening blood clots.

The surgery commonly involves a week to 10 days in the hospital and three to five weeks recovery at home before the patient can resume usual activities. However, strenuous activity is usually curtailed for several months and some women experience prolonged fatigue and loss of energy for up to a year.

Doctors agree that hysterectomy is needed for the following conditions: cancer or precancer of the uterus, tubes or ovary; incapacitating, irreversible damage from infection (pelvic inflammatory disease); large benign tumors (fibroids) that cause pressure or bleed excessively; uterine bleeding that does not respond to dilation and curettage or to hormone therapy; severe endometriosis (misplaced growth or uterine tissue); a uterus severely damaged by childbirth or abortion, and prolapse of the uterus, in which it drops into or through the vagina and causes pain or pressure.

There is a gray area in which medical opinions differ. This usually involves a woman near or past menopause who has extreme, abnormal bleeding or pain but no apparent uterine abnormality. Some regard hysterectomy as the preferred alternative to frequent examinations, dilation and curettage or prolonged hormone treatment.

Finally, there is an area of great conflict: removal of an otherwise normal uterus as a means of con-

traption or to prevent the later development of medical problems, including cancer. Tubal ligation and other methods of female sterilization are far safer than hysterectomy, though it is widely acknowledged by gynecologists that in many Roman Catholic hospitals, hysterectomy is performed to skirt the church's prohibition on voluntary sterilization.

Most experts say the surgery cannot be justified as a cancer preventive except possibly in patients past childbearing age known to face a high risk of developing uterine cancer. For a woman past age 40 or 45 who is undergoing an abdominal hysterectomy for other reasons, the surgeon may also recommend removal of the ovaries, since 1 percent of women over 40 develop ovarian cancer, a disease that is hard to detect and cure.

Controversy has raged for years over the emotional effects of hysterectomy, with some experts reporting prolonged depression in more than a third of the cases and others saying that 90 percent are happier after the procedure. To a large extent a woman's reaction may be influenced by her expectations as well as by her emotional health and life circumstances be-

fore surgery. If a hysterectomy is done on a woman who would have liked to become pregnant, depression is a natural reaction. Similarly, if a woman expects, inappropriately, that a hysterectomy will resolve marital conflicts, she is likely to be disappointed.

One study found that two-thirds of postoperative depressions occurred in patients who had emotional problems prior to surgery. The hysterectomy triggered a recurrence, but so might have any other traumatic event.

Patient Reaction

When a hysterectomy is performed to get rid of life-inhibiting symptoms, such as painful intercourse, frequent and potentially embarrassing bleeding, or loss of bladder control from a prolapsed uterus, the patient is likely to feel much better afterward. Emotional considerations aside, a hysterectomy should not impair a woman's enjoyment of or response to sexual activity, although the quality of sexual response may change in those for whom cervical and uterine movement enhances orgasm.

In one widely quoted study, by Dr. D. H. Richards of Oxford,

England, 36 percent of 200 women who had had hysterectomies were treated for postoperative depression, and among premenopausal patients 55 percent required such treatment. Dr. Richards subsequently described a posthysterectomy syndrome of depression, headache, dizziness, insomnia and extreme tiredness occurring in up to 70 percent of patients.

However, in another study, Dr. Bruce C. Richards, a Colorado physician, asked 340 women, most of whom had had hysterectomies for reasons related to the quality of their lives, how they felt. Eighty percent returned the questionnaire: 91 percent were pleased; 85 percent said they would encourage a friend to have the surgery; 78 percent said they felt better and only 4 percent said they felt worse. In another study, 60 premenopausal patients were tested before and up to three years after their surgery. No evidence was found of depression or sexual difficulties related to the hysterectomy. Most showed improved mood and vigor and no change in sexual activity as compared with their situations before surgery. The few who experienced postoperative depression were depressed at the outset.

Housing Dreams in West Germany

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

COLOGNE — Germans may have invented the world wanderlust, but mobility has never been much sought after by many of them. It is not so much a distaste for travel — Germans spend more per capita on tourism each year than anyone else — but a nearly sensual relationship with their four walls, whether in a Munich high-rise, a Bonn town house or a one-family home on the outskirts of Cologne.

It seems paradoxical in a society where someone who changes positions twice in his life is considered a job-hopper, that two-thirds of the population should live in rented quarters. But the Germans' penchant for rented homes was based on necessity. According to Eberhard Reichstein, a board member of Deutsche Centralbodenkredit, a Cologne mortgage bank, "World War II destroyed 40 percent of all buildings and led to their replacement with apartments."

In the last 20 years, however, there has been an exodus from apartments into neat row houses on the edges of the cities. "Klein, aber mein," the Germans say — "Small, but mine."

The demand for the row houses kept the construction industry growing for 20 years at double the rate of industrial production. But with a scarce land leading to increased prices, with high wages and a shortage of skilled labor pushing up labor costs, and with interest rates at record levels, the first eight months of this year saw the number of building permits for one-family homes drop 30 percent from a year earlier.

The cost of a new house is already prohibitive for the average German. Herbert Stupp's new house in Rodenkirchen, on the outskirts of Cologne, cost him the equivalent of \$217,000, double what experts say a similar house in the United States would cost.

Stupp, 49, a Cologne magistrate, and his wife, Gertrud, a part-time music teacher, began saving for their house in 1975. They joined a *Bausparkasse*, not unlike a savings-and-loan association.

In six years, the Stupps saved roughly \$50,000. The *Bausparkasse* then lent them \$130,000. Since the bank paid only 2.5-percent interest on the savings, the

Stupps pay only 4.5 percent on the loan. They borrowed another \$20,000 from a commercial bank at 6 1/2 percent. The remainder came from an inheritance.

The Stupps now pay the equivalent of \$920 a month in payments, more than a third of their take-home pay. "We became ascetics," Mrs. Stupp said.

Though housing developments and prefabricated models abound, the Stupps, like many Germans, contracted with an architect, who designed and supervised the building. What they got for the \$11,000 architect's fee (based on a percentage of the total price) was hardly an average house.

It is a three-sided atrium house with the living room, dining room, kitchen and reception hall at ground level and three bedrooms, a family room, utility rooms and a garage below.

Few German architects, however, put that much imagination into their designs, so some Germans are choosing to buy and renovate older city homes. Jürgen Vietz, 38, a lawyer, and Erhard Kordes, 44, an architect, hoped to renovate an 1890s town house in Bonn that they paid \$127,000 for, in an older street of Victorian gingerbread homes for upper-middle-class families built at the turn of the century.

The idea was to save the facade, protected by city preservation statutes, and replace the space behind it with two modern apartments for their families. But the space proved too small. Instead, the partners paid \$217,000 for the house next door and are making ambitious plans for eight apartments.

Kordes said it would cost slightly more than \$1 million, financed by savings, low-interest loans and the sale of the other six apartments. Ideas like their project are being limited in Bonn and elsewhere.

"Housing aid does not only favor the rich," said Robert Scholl, a spokesman for the Bonn Housing Ministry. "It helps people with average income, too, who are willing to save up to 50 percent of real income to finance a house. That has to be rewarded."

The government is planning to increase housing deductions, and to try to hold down costs by urging cities to free more land for building and by softening stringent building codes.

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3rd Quarter 1981: Favorable Development in Earnings

Slight Deceleration in Credit Growth

The slowdown in the Swiss economy and domestic measures to curb the expansion in credit led to a contraction in the growth of the loan portfolio from Fr. 2.3 billion to Fr. 552 million in the 3rd quarter. At Fr. 433 million, mortgages accounted for the major part of the increase in landings.

Record Interim Assets

In the 3rd quarter, UBS reported a Fr. 1.4 billion increase in its total assets, which resulted in a record figure of Fr. 85.4 billion. With an unchanged dollar exchange rate, the gain in assets can be attributed not only to the increase in customer lendings but also to the better utilization of interbank operations.

Outlook

The trend in business up to now indicates that 4th quarter results, and therefore those for the entire 1981 financial year, will also be favorable.

Positive Trend Continues at UBS

In the 3rd quarter of the current year, UBS again enjoyed brisk business trends. Earnings continued to be favorable, with the ratio of interest earned to interest paid showing further positive development. Despite the adverse structure of domestic interest rates, UBS succeeded in achieving satisfactory overall results in net interest earned. Commission income in the commercial sector also displayed a gratifying trend, particularly earnings in the letter-of-credit

and guarantee sector. Further growth in earnings from foreign exchange and precious metal trading was reported. In contrast, a slight decline was recorded in securities operations.

Low Savings Formation

The attraction of interest rates on short-term investments caused a further drop of Fr. 269 million in savings and deposits in the 3rd quarter. There was also a downturn of Fr. 65 million in medium-term notes. The shift in the



Selected Balance Sheet Figures	Dec. 31, 1980	Sep. 30, 1981
Total assets	77,527	85,357
Customer deposits	46,027	50,461
Bank deposits	20,330	23,019
Loans to customers	38,359	43,115
Loans to banks	23,177	24,273
Capital resources	4,713	5,073

Amsterdam		Other Stock Markets	
ABN	125.00	Nov. 26, 1981	(Closing prices in local currencies)
ABN	125.00	Nov. 26, 1981	(Closing prices in local currencies)
ABN	125.00	Nov. 26, 1981	(Closing prices in local currencies)

Singapore		Paris	
Bank of Singapore	1.20	Alcatel	45.00
Bank of Singapore	1.20	Alcatel	45.00
Bank of Singapore	1.20	Alcatel	45.00

Sydney		Zurich	
Bank of New South Wales	1.20	Bank of Zurich	1.20
Bank of New South Wales	1.20	Bank of Zurich	1.20
Bank of New South Wales	1.20	Bank of Zurich	1.20

Hong Kong		Frankfurt	
HSBC	1.20	Deutsche Bank	1.20
HSBC	1.20	Deutsche Bank	1.20
HSBC	1.20	Deutsche Bank	1.20

London		Toronto Stocks	
London	1.20	High Low Close Chgs	High Low Close Chgs
London	1.20	High Low Close Chgs	High Low Close Chgs
London	1.20	High Low Close Chgs	High Low Close Chgs

Tokyo		Montreal Stocks	
Bank of Tokyo	1.20	High Low Close Chgs	High Low Close Chgs
Bank of Tokyo	1.20	High Low Close Chgs	High Low Close Chgs
Bank of Tokyo	1.20	High Low Close Chgs	High Low Close Chgs

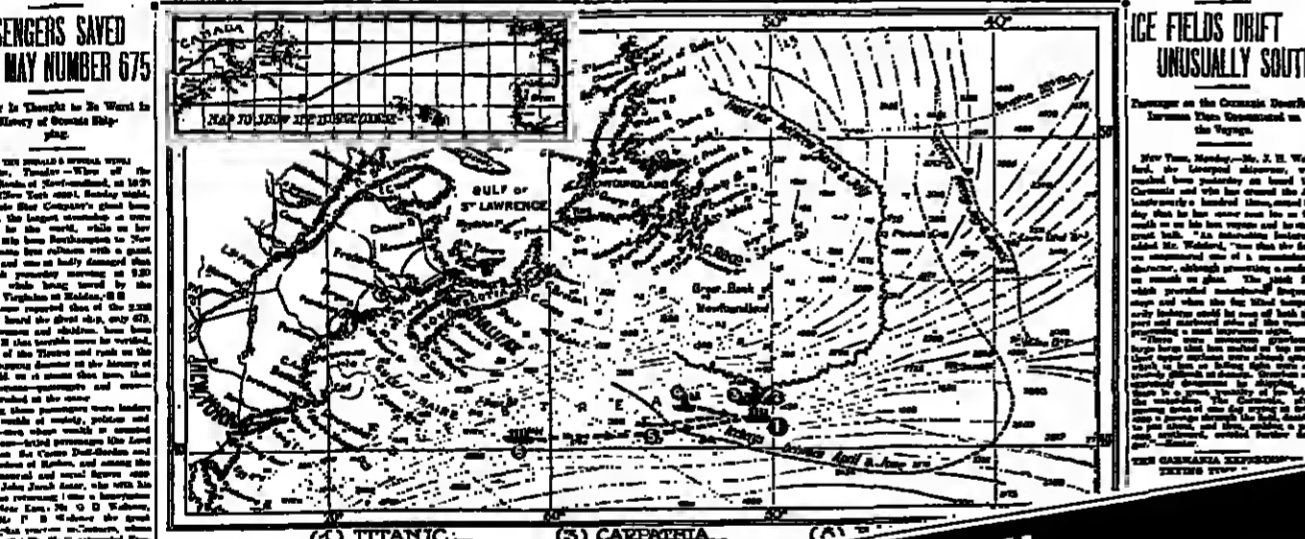
European Gold Markets		Gold Options	
London	1.20	Series	Feb. May Aug.
London	1.20	Series	Feb. May Aug.
London	1.20	Series	Feb. May Aug.

London Metals Market		London Commodities	
High Low	Close	High Low	Close
High Low	Close	High Low	Close
High Low	Close	High Low	Close

Canadian Indexes		GMAC-Canada Issue	
Montreal	1.20	Series	Feb. May Aug.
Montreal	1.20	Series	Feb. May Aug.
Montreal	1.20	Series	Feb. May Aug.

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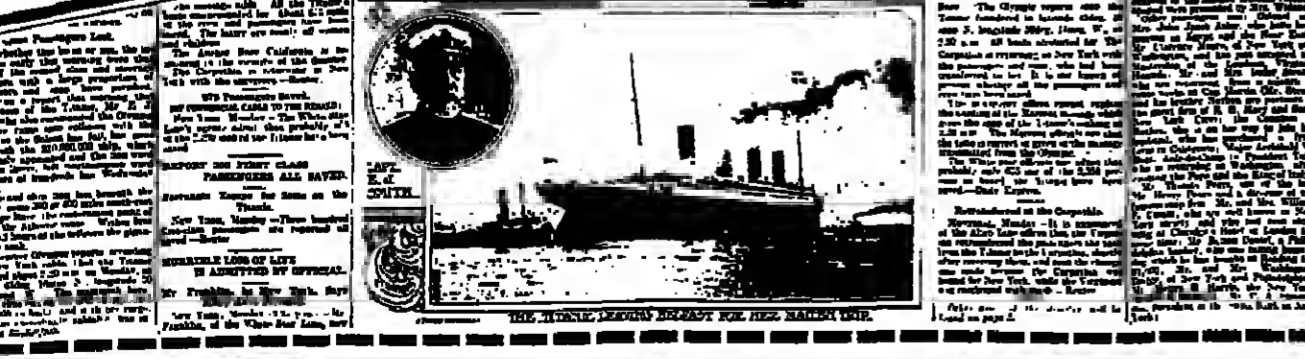
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Michelin Sets Temporary Layoffs for 23,000

PARIS — Michelin said Thursday it plans five weeks of layoffs for 23,000 of its 50,000 workers in the first four months of 1982.

French Firms Sign New Caracas Metro Pact

PARIS — A French consortium will sign a contract Dec. 3 worth about \$160 million for the third stage of development of the Caracas metro, a spokesman for the consortium leader said Thursday.

Nestlé Appoints Maucher Managing Director

VEVEY, Switzerland — The board of directors of Nestlé has appointed Helmut Maucher, former head of the group's operations in West Germany, as managing director, the company announced Thursday.

Texas International, Continental End Battle

LOS ANGELES — Texas International Airlines' long and bitter battle for control of the much larger Continental Airlines officially ended Wednesday with an agreement to normalize relations.

Security Pacific to Provide Some Brokerage Services

NEW YORK — The Security Pacific National Bank has announced that its 600 branches in California will begin buying and selling securities for customers of the bank.

U.S. Proposes Redefined Kiwi

WASHINGTON — Kiwi fruit, the New Zealand delicacy that is often used in nouvelle cuisine dishes, is the fastest growing agricultural product in the United States.

Japanese Predict Increased Output In Auto Industry

TOKYO — Japan's motor vehicle production is likely to reach 11.18 million this year, industry sources said Thursday.

President of CGE To Resign After Nationalization

PARIS — Ambroise Roux, president of Cie. Générale d'Electricité, has told the CGE board that he will resign as soon as the French nationalization bill becomes law.

Beginning of End Seen For U.K.'s Long Slide

LONDON — Signs are growing, albeit slowly, that Britain's two-year-long economic decline has ended. According to a mix of the statistics favored by economists, ranging from housing starts to engineering orders, the output of manufactured items began to recover six months ago and the economy as a whole started growing over the summer.

Such euphoria is not widely shared, however. Unemployment, though now steady, has risen to 11.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, and the country's industrial output has fallen below 1973 levels.

Next week, the Treasury plans to announce a revised economic forecast for the current year. Perhaps symbolic of the good economic news is the fact that the forecast of a 2-percent contraction in the domestic economy this year is not expected to be changed.

Soviet Gas Price Reported at \$4.80 Per Million BTU

BONN — The Soviet Union has agreed on a base price of between \$4.70 and \$4.80 per million British thermal units for Siberian natural gas to be sold to West Germany, sources said Thursday.

The price applies to an agreement signed last Friday under which the Soviet gas export agency, Soyuzgazexport, will supply Ruhrgas with 10.5 billion cubic meters of gas annually for 25 years, they said.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes interbank exchange rates for Nov. 26, 1981, and dollar values.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and maturities, including Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss, Sterling, French, and ECU.

Markets Closed

All banks, businesses, commodity and stock markets were closed Thursday in the U.S. for Thanksgiving Day.

Old Court DOLLAR COMMUNITY TRUST advertisement with contact information and terms.

SmithKline in \$1-Billion Offer To Acquire Biotechnology Firm

LOS ANGELES — SmithKline, a Philadelphia-based pharmaceutical manufacturer, has agreed to acquire Beckman Instruments of Fullerton, Calif., in a tax-free exchange of stock worth nearly \$1 billion.

Hoechst to Increase Capital With 1-for-10 Rights Issue

FRANKFURT — Hoechst will increase its capital by 228 million Deutsche marks by means of a 1-for-10 rights issue at 95 DM a share, a company spokesman said Thursday.

British Firm Markets Challenger to Top SmithKline Drug

LONDON — Glaxo Holdings entered the business world with the slogan "Glaxo builds bonnie babies," a reference to the company's dried milk infant formula.

Small Percentage

On the other side of the Atlantic, the mood is more cautious. "Glaxo will get a share of the anti-ulcer market, but nobody sees it as a real threat to Tagamet," said Richard Victor, a securities analyst with Merrill Lynch.

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American Express International Banking Corporation, International Commercial Bank Limited, Paribas Asia Limited

Bank of Scotland, Malayan Banking Berhad, Hong Kong

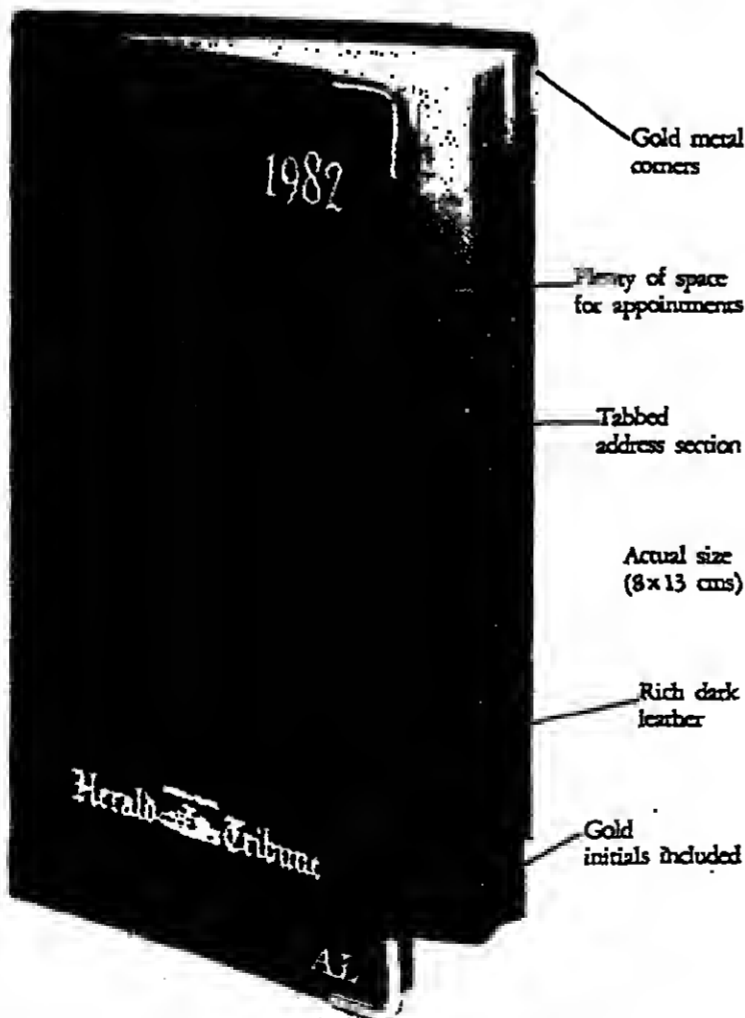
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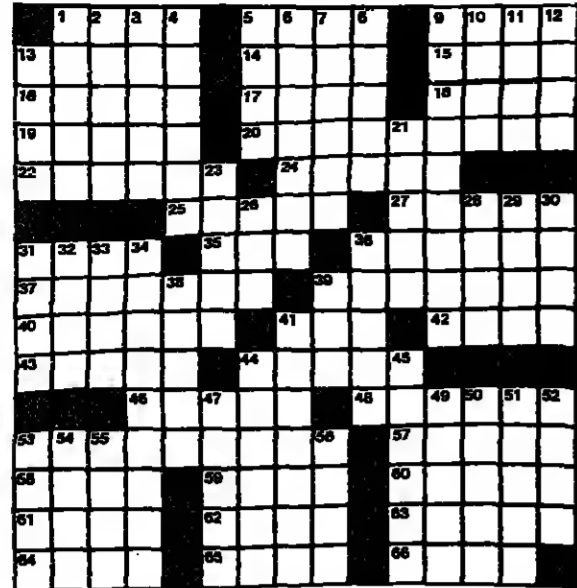
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ROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS: 1 Vault, 5 Resorts, 9 'Buenos', 13 Food for Moses' people, 14 Work over, 15 Whence some vino comes, 16 Articulate, 17 Elvish, 18 Frayley, 19 Loam gas, 19 Clip, 20 Tranzontanes, 22 Reign of, 23 1785-94, 24 Penhouse, 25 Tropical, 27 Disney dog, 31 Island occupied by the Japanese in 1942, 35 Operated, 36 Excite or incite, 37 Figure at the bar, 39 Whip, 40 Explosive, 41 Fingerstall, 42 Scot's shirt, 43 Eliza Harris, 44 Great number, 46 Eradicable, 48 Hinder, 53 Speak for, 57 Kentucky Derby horse's age. DOWN: 1 Woodworking machine, 2 John, 3 Lead, 4 Macaw, 5 Madriléas' titles: Abbr., 6 Related, 7 Gaspar at Bethlehem, 8 Underwater detection device, 9 Film for which Bette Davis won an Oscar: 1SS, 10 What "rider" means, 11 Suffix with content, 12 Confessor's earful, 13 New wig, 14 Part of TNT, 15 Street show, 16 Mary, in an old song, 17 Distinctive air, 18 R.C. cleric's title, 19 Quick look, 20 Book of the Bible, 21 A w/ or adze, 22 Prickly pear, 23 Entire, whole or part, 24 Person in a cast, 25 Cortwood measure, 26 Capais, 27 Notched, 28 Pest that causes mange, 29 Fuel for a ferry, 30 Back of the (Euclidean proposition), 31 Soothing word, 32 Farside, 33 President of Panama, 34 Splits, 35 Leo Gorcey, 36 Misma, 37 A first name in whodunits, 38 Pope John, 39 E.G., 40 Boer's trip in an ox cart.

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGAEVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, SUCABREST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CANTON, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, GAMBESCU, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NAIROBI, NASSAU, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, OSAKA, PARIS, PEKING, PRAGUE, RANGOON, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SALT LAKE CITY, SAO PAULO, SEBASTIA, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, TYBING, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.



JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Includes a cartoon of a man with a turkey sandwich and a word puzzle with letters Y, E, N, E, M, Z, A, R, U, E, T, O, N, B, E, N, B, O, L, T, A, C. Includes a section for DENNIS THE MENACE with a cartoon of a boy and a turkey sandwich.

BOOKS

THE ISLANDS

America's Imperial Adventure in the Philippines. By Emily Hahn. 258 pp. Illustrated. \$14.95. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016.

Reviewed by John Leonard

In the 1930s, a Filipino school boy was asked to write an essay on "The Cow." This is what he said: "A cow is an animal with 4 legs on each corner. It has horns and gives milk, but as for me, give me independence." He was, of course, one of our "little brown brothers." His father and grandfather had many other like them, might have achieved that independence at the end of the 19th century, after 350 years of Spanish rule. Filipino insurrectionists actually controlled most of the islands when Adm. George Dewey steamed into Manila Bay in 1898. The Spanish, after firing a few shots in mock anger, quit the territory; the Americans, without the faintest idea of how to play the part of an imperial power, stayed until 1946. If we think of all about this episode in our history, it is usually to congratulate ourselves on having been benign. We may have worn horns — a U.S. military presence persisting to this day — but we also gave milk. The Spanish, after all, hadn't even bothered to teach their own language; they were content to convert the heathen to Roman Catholicism in any one of 80 local dialects. The U.S. was philanthropic with our form of English, building schools to propagate it and staffing those schools with soldiers and Protestant missionaries. We were also big on sanitation, unlike, say, the Portuguese. And transportation improved, because an occupying power needs to move about. When, at last, the Filipinos had been thoroughly briefed on "self-control," "self-mastery" and "a thoughtful care for righteous destiny," we waved goodbye and good riddance. In return, the Philippines gave us sugar when the Haitian connection dried up, hemp, cordage, cotton seed, and dairy products. Bloomingdale's still buys most of the wicker grown in the islands. Filipinos were eager consumers of our overproduction, and hundreds of thousands of them died in World War II in the service of Douglas MacArthur and the promise of independence. If not the eventuality of Ferdinand E. Marcos and his "constitutional authoritarianism."

Emily Hahn, a staff writer for The New Yorker and author of 50 books ranging from history to children's fiction, seeks in "The Islands" to tell the story of the uneasy U.S. presence in the Philippines. We learn in the introduction that Admiral Dewey, to William Howard Taft, to Henry L. Stimson, to MacArthur and his father, to Aguilander and Quezon. We meet planters and civil servants, visit hook-tooks, are bombed on by the Japanese and

Then we granted independence, as if bestowing a lollipop, and would rather not think any more about the Philippines at all. Meanwhile, a radical left grows stronger, a Muslim resistance in the South continues, and Mrs. Marcos decrees a palace of culture on landfills in Manila Bay in order that she might see Rudolf Nureyev while most Filipinos are without water or electricity; not to mention political rights. Big Brother didn't exactly distinguish himself, and his clumsiness deserves a more critical review.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A simple question to which there is no simple answer is this: When should a partnership attempt a grand slam? The scoring is an obvious factor. In rubber bridge, in theory, one needs about two chances in three to justify risking the loss of a sure small slam. In team play, one can be more aggressive. The break-even point is about 57 percent. There are, however, several practical considerations that can modify these calculations. A factor that justifies some optimism is the possibility that the small slam is seldom guaranteed. Some of the bad distributions that will give the defense one trick will also give a second. The calculations change completely if the opponents take a save against the small slam. If the vulnerability is in the opponent's favor, it may pay to bid, say, a 30 percent slam rather than accept a small penalty. In team play, however, there is another factor, pointing toward caution. It can be illustrated by the diagrammed deal from the recent world team championships in Port Chester, N.Y. Should North-South attempt seven spades? What percentage chance does that contract have? The answers to these questions are not easy. Two of the ten pairs who held the North-South cards bid to seven spades. Luis Attaguena and Agustín Santamarina of Argentina managed with a strong club opening and an artificial two-diamond response, which showed five controls in terms of aces and kings. NORTH: ♠AKJT, ♥K1043, ♦95, ♣AQS. WEST (D): ♠653, ♥Q9852, ♦Q1089, ♣5. SOUTH: ♠Q964, ♥A, ♦A75, ♣K9783. Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass 1NT Pass 2NT Pass 3♦ Pass 3♣ Pass 4NT Pass 5♣ Pass. West led the heart five. The Australian North-South, Dick Cummings and Tim Sees, used the

ADVERTISEMENT: INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. November 26, 1981. Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Observer

Sitting on Clout Nine

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Periodically I read about really dynamic guys who have clout or really efficient gangsters who have muscle, but only occasionally do I envy them.

'West Side Story': Right Bank Story

By David Stevens
PARIS — Although the welcome mat is not exactly out for American products at the French Culture Ministry, an entirely made-in-U.S.A. production of 'West Side Story' has moved in for more than eight weeks at the capital's largest theater.



A scene from Paris 'West Side Story.'

Between original and revival Freedman has pursued a career as a stage director almost equally divided among straight theater, musicals, operettas, and opera.

Gerald Freedman, right, with show's conductor, David Stahl.

PEOPLE: Visit to Homeland Eludes Arkansas Traveler, 91

Miller Russett, 91, didn't plan ahead enough in his attempt to visit Romania, the country he left in 1907 for a new life in the United States.

Imagine going through life trying to get people to step on your corns or insult your sister so you can have a couple of your boys push them into an alley and smash their kneecaps.

How pleasant to be able to phone my boys. 'Just stuff him in a car truck and smash his kneecaps a little, boys.' I might have said, 'I didn't, because I couldn't, because I had planned my life badly.'

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